

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVE

Conflicting Constructions Based on News From the Front.

London Opinion Varies Between a Mere Change in Tactics, With Few or No Casualties, and a Rout, Accompanied by an Appalling Death List—England Sighs With Disgust, But Bears Misfortune With Less Protest Than Other Nations—Relief of the Soldiers Anxious for Tidings From the Scene of Battle. Despairing of Lady Smith's Relief.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Opinion concerning Buller's latest movement in South Africa varies with the conflicting reports received here. Yesterday's despatches were gloomy, and implied a rout as bad, if not worse, than that at Spion Kop. This morning hope is again revived by a despatch to the "Central News" from its correspondent at Spearman's Camp which, under date of February 9, makes the following statement: "General Buller's retirement was merely a change of tactics, which was rendered necessary owing to information which was obtained during the present forward movement." The correspondent adds that the entire force will soon be at work again. The British casualties, he says, were trifling, and were merely cases of men slightly wounded.

On the other hand the Boer despatches which during the war have in the main proved accurate describe the movement as one of retreat with many casualties and confusion which almost amounted to a panic. This view of the matter is in part sustained by the press despatches which to spite of severe pruning by the Government censor hint darkly at a further repulse to British arms. The latter say: "Van Krantz proved a second Spion Kop. After night attacks by the light of the dry grass which they had fired, the Boers started Wednesday morning to drive Buller back. All day they guns, large and small, mounted on the surrounding hills, swept the British position with a storm of steel shells that carried death and disaster everywhere. All efforts to silence the terrific fire were useless and there was nothing but retreat left."

The Boer despatches say that Buller's forces have already reached the south bank of the Tugela, and these despatches are accepted as true. If it really is another defeat the English public is not surprised, for England has grown surly with disgust. In France, such repeated bad news would have overturned the Government; in America, there would have been a clamor from every State. In England, if you read the newspapers, you would scarcely know that the invincible soldiers of the Empire were being beaten and slaughtered regularly by a lot of Boer farmers.

The only ones who seem especially anxious for news are the relatives of the men who are being so systematically slaughtered. But some of the stubborn Britons are summing up courage enough to ask the question, "Do you think Buller will ever be able to reach Pretoria?" and the answer to this enquiry is sometimes as bold as to express doubt about Buller ever being able to get as far as Ladysmith. The two months ago such doubts would have been regarded as preposterous, and certainly reasonable. Today Great Britain is able to admit almost anything, and the Redmond following declares if England does not seek for terms soon, the Boers will dictate a most humiliating settlement two or three months hence.

THE FIGHT AT KODDOOSBERG.

Boers Saved From Disaster by a Lack of British Cavalry.

KODDOOSBERG, Feb. 8.—(Via Modder River).—The Boers, strongly reinforced from the Zambesi Langer, eighteen miles west of the head lagoon at Koppies Dam, made a determined attack on General Buller's forces yesterday. The Boers opened at dawn with occasional shrapnel. During the morning the fire increased, especially to the westward. The Boers mounted a seven-pounder among the bushes on the flat top of a kopje to the west, and at nine o'clock commenced shelling three companies of the Seaforth Highlanders who were holding a breastwork on the back of a kopje. The Boers found the range, which was about 1,000 yards, and the first shot hit the base of the hill. The Boers then maintained a heavy shrapnel fire for two hours. There were comparatively few casualties among the British.

This was due to the fact that the men took advantage of every bit of cover that could be found. Major Granet with the Sixty-second Battery opened on the Boers' gun from a position south of the river and west of the British position. The ranges were from 2,000 to 3,000 yards. The positions of the Boer gun was fired, and the Sixty-second Battery poured in shells and shrapnel until in the middle of the afternoon the gun was silenced. Meanwhile the Boers descended the hill they had been holding under cover of some brush on the side, and occupied Painter's Farm and Sand Drift, two miles to the west. Two companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders held their Maxim gun and a section of artillery held the Boers in this position until dusk. The Boers kept sniping persistently from a donga, but when they attempted to creep eastward among the trees along both banks of the river they were driven back by the British.

A cavalry brigade consisting of a composite regiment, the Scots Greys and the Sixteenth and Twelfth Lancers, and two batteries of horse artillery arrived from Modder River at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and kept to the northwest, cutting off the Boers.

The Boers then retired to the west, generally between the Sand Drift and Koppies. Wire fence entanglements impeded the head advance of the cavalry brigade, but it is believed some execution was done among the Boers, who galloped away to the west. The British cavalrymen were too exhausted to continue the pursuit and returned to camp.

The officers say that if they had been able to encircle the Boer position quicker they would have captured the gun which

SUBMITTED TO THE JURY

Molnoux's Fate Now Rests in the Hands of Twelve Men.

Early Morning Scenes in the Courtroom—Last Request Made by Counsel—Recorder Goff's Charge—He Believes There Is No Contention That the Case Is One of Manslaughter.

RETRIEVED IN THE NIGHT.

A British Reconnaissance Fails to Find the Boers.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 8.—(11:50 p. m.).—General Macdonald's cavalry reconnaissance north and west of Koodoosberg today, but could not find any Boers. A squadron of the Ninth Lancers skirmished four miles below the drift, but could not see any Boers, and it was evident that they had retreated during the night. The Boers lost several men yesterday in trying to reach the only accessible water. To get to this point they had to traverse a sand ridge about 300 yards in length. A few thorn bushes afforded the only cover and the Argylls and Sutherland Highlanders, with the Maxim section of the artillery, pounded this ridge incessantly throughout the afternoon. The Boers from a kopje made desperate efforts to reach the water, but were unsuccessful.

LORD ROBERTS LOCATED.

Said to Be Confering With Steyn and Kruger.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A telegram from Modder River, dated February 9, states that General Lord Roberts has had further communications with Presidents Kruger and Steyn in regard to the alleged wanton damage to property in Natal. This is a significant hint as to the whereabouts of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa.

THE RECALL INEXPLICABLE.

The Retiring of Macdonald and Buller Not Understood.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It is reported that the forces of General Macdonald and Buller have arrived back at Modder River from Koodoosberg Drift. The true inwardness of the recall of this expedition is not definitely explained from any source. One despatch states that the expedition was withdrawn because the Boers deserted their positions. On the contrary, another despatch says the expedition withdrew because the original plan could not be carried out owing to the difficulties of the ground.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BOERS.

An Ambulance Corps of Irish-Americans Organized in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Thirty-nine young Irish-Americans, mainly composed of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard and Clan Na-Gael Guards, will leave Chicago tomorrow for New York. Then they will sail to Lourenco Marques to act as an ambulance corps for the Boers. They will be joined by other volunteers from Boston, the entire fifty leaving under the auspices of the United Irish and Red Cross Societies.

Colonel John E. Finerty, commanding the Clan Na-Gael Guards, said the movement a few months ago and has collected nearly \$15,000 to further the object. The majority of the volunteers fought in the Spanish-American war. The contingent will sail from New York next Thursday.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS.

A Conference at the White House Concerning Hawaii.

The President had conferences this morning with several prominent members of Congress, among whom were Senators Allison, Cullum, Hanna, Lodge, and McComas, and Representative Dick. Grosvenor, and Kerr. It was intimated that the principal subject under discussion was a plan to relieve Hawaii, and particularly the city of Honolulu, from the ravages of the bubonic plague.

On account of the lack of a representative body in Hawaii to act upon measures of relief, it is said, the government of the islands finds itself powerless to deal with the emergency which it is confronted with. "There is little legal authority by which President Dole and his advisers can act," remarked one of the President's visitors, "and there is no money with which to pay expenses except such as is provided by the municipality and by private subscription."

It is understood to be the President's view of the situation that Congress should pass an emergency act empowering the former Hawaiian Legislature and clothing it with authority to deal with the plague and other public questions pending the adoption of a scheme of government for the islands.

Representative and Senators who visited the White House today were unanimous in the opinion that Congress should take cognizance of the situation at once, and promptly upon some measure of relief.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri introduced Bernard S. Furrer to the President this morning. Mr. Furrer is the Treasurer of St. Louis, and his mission to Washington is to obtain more clerical help and a larger appropriation for his office in St. Louis. His visit to the President was largely of a social nature.

Representative Grosvenor was questioned this morning regarding the settlement of his brother's case in the Auditing Bureau of the Treasury Department. He stated that he had no criticism to offer against the officers of the department, and he thought the case would be settled without serious difficulty either by transfer or by finding some new position for his brother where relations would be more congenial.

Representative Boreing of Kentucky was at the White House today, and said, in reply to a question, that he had no further despatches from his State. He believed, however, that there would be a peaceful adjustment of political matters soon, and that Kentucky would cease to be regarded as a seat of war.

Mr. Boreing takes the view that Governor Taylor will submit to the action of the courts, whether their decision is just or unjust. That will leave him a free hand to go before the people again for reelection.

Other callers at the White House today were Senator Foster in company with Representative Jones, Representative Thomas of Iowa, Representative Moody of Massachusetts, Representative Livingston of Georgia, Representative William Allen Smith, and a delegation from that State, General Shafter, former Senator Butler of South Carolina, and former Representative Findley of Baltimore.

The President has approved joint resolution No. 6, authorizing the Secretary of War to use \$50,000 of the appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, for the construction of a modern military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

CONFERRING AT FRANKFORT.

Taylor and His Partisans Meet Behind Closed Doors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.—Although it was definitely stated yesterday by Walter Day that Governor Taylor had refused to sign the peace agreement drafted by the Louisville conference, and although it was learned that part of the troops are to be sent home, things do not look very peaceful.

At noon about 150 prominent Republicans and Taylor Democrats met in the chamber of the House of Representatives. Representatives of the press were barred out. Adjutant General Collins' appearance was the signal for applause.

When Governor Taylor came in the crowd stood up and cheered. The doors were tightly closed and guarded by soldiers. It is thought that Governor Taylor is making a speech in which he is setting forth just the conditions that confront him.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

The Convention Denounced by Representatives Daily and Klutz.

"The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, now before the Senate for ratification, is the most infamous proposition ever submitted to that body," said Representative Daily of New Jersey to a Times reporter this morning. "To ratify that treaty is to arrogate the Monroe Doctrine, which has been respected and observed by all the sections of the world since it was proclaimed by President Monroe. I am heartily in favor of the building of the Nicaragua Canal, and I want the United States to construct and own that great enterprise without asking the consent of any nation on earth."

"The day that this day in our history we are to bow to England and give up everything gained by the Monroe Doctrine is preposterous."

"The American people will not stand for it. England controls the entrance to the Suez Canal, and I do not recall that she ever asked the consent of the United States or any other nation. But it is now said that we must abandon the principles of years and give up a doctrine that has been recognized and respected by the world in order to carry into execution a great enterprise demanded by the people."

"England has never," said Mr. Daily, "regarded the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as a serious document. In fact, she has ignored it, but this Hay-Pauncefote ruse revives the former instrument, and gives it vitality. The United States should go ahead, build and fortify the canal as we have a right to do, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding."

"If the positions were reversed England would not be the wisest of the United States. The proposed canal is on this continent; it is an affair to be controlled by this Government and the Monroe Doctrine which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty seeks to nullify gives us absolute jurisdiction. The people will never consent to England to have any part in the control of the Nicaragua Canal."

In a brief interview this morning, Mr. Klutz of North Carolina said that in his opinion the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty ought not to be ratified by the Senate. He said further that if ratified, the House ought not to vote upon the appropriation for building the Nicaragua Canal under its provisions.

Mr. Klutz is heartily in favor of the canal as a great outlet for Southern productions, both agricultural and manufactured, but in his opinion the canal, when built, should be absolutely under the control of this country, with full right to fortify, protect, regulate, and control it.

"We should have the absolute right to exclude from its advantages the ships of hostile nations in case of war," he said, "otherwise, we will simply be putting up the money to build the canal for the benefit of foreign and possibly hostile nations, without the ability to protect it or the adjacent waters, and in case of war with any European power, we would be simply furnishing it with a shorter highway for reaching and attacking our Pacific and island possessions."

"The treaty is the worst diplomatic blunder in all our history. It practically abrogates the Monroe Doctrine, and endorses the defunct Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and nullifies the patriotic action of previous Administrations, and is generally un-American, undemocratic, and unrepugnant."

Mr. Klutz does not believe the Administration can force its passage.

NEVER DECLARED VOID.

A Statement Concerning the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

A high official of the State Department said today that there appeared to be a great deal of misunderstanding as to the condition of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He said that the treaty had never been declared or acknowledged to be void by this Government or that of Great Britain.

Every English Cabinet had insisted that the treaty was in force and every American Cabinet with the exception of that which Mr. Frelinghuysen was a member of had received the treaty as a valid one. Mr. Frelinghuysen had gone only so far as to hold that the treaty was voidable not that it had been recognized as void.

Mr. Blaine's position, the official explained, was that negotiation was necessary to secure the cancellation of the treaty, the exact position assumed by the present Administration in arranging the Hay-Pauncefote agreement.

A BILL FOR IMPROVING ALLEYS.

Mr. McMillan, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Introduced a Bill in the Senate Today to Provide for the Widening, Extension, and Straightening of the Alleys of the District.

He also introduced a bill creating a commission for the condemnation of the unsanitary buildings in the District of Columbia.

It was said a William's Hotel late this afternoon that former Consul Macrum had not arrived in the city from Ohio, but was expected at any time. His mail at the hotel is large and constantly increasing.

SHOOTING AT WITCHES.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 10.—Henry Wright, an aged resident of Easton, is a believer in witchcraft. Recently he filled up all the holes in his house with paper and has since repeatedly discharged his revolver into the holes to keep away the witches.

Yesterday he was arrested on complaint of neighbors, but was discharged from custody.

ROOSEVELT AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committee man, has stated that Governor Roosevelt would accept the nomination as Vice President if he were nominated. Mr. Payne declared that his conviction was based upon conversations and correspondence with Roosevelt. Mr. Payne regards the Governor as the most available candidate for the position.

FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, IN AND K.

45—Census Office Examination—45.

A PRO-BOER RESOLUTION

Mr. Allen of Nebraska Catches the Senate Napping.

The Sympathy of That Body With the Burgers, and an Expression in Favor of American Mediation Included in the Proposition—A Reconsideration After Its Adoption.

A resolution declaring the sympathy of the Senate for the Boers "in their heroic struggle for liberty and self-government" and declaring that the United States should offer its good offices as mediator "to the end that further bloodshed may be averted," was passed by the Senate at 12:30 today.

There was no objection and the resolution was passed by unanimous consent. It was afterward reconsidered and went over in the usual way to come up after the disposition of the Currency bill.

The passage of the resolution is considered at the Capitol as one of the most remarkable bits of legislation in the history of the Senate. It went through while a spell of a sentiment-mindedness had fallen upon nearly all the usually ardent men of the Senate. Only the few Boer sympathizers appeared to be awake. There were about twenty Republican Senators present including the watchful Senators from New Hampshire and Iowa, Chandler and Allison.

The President pro tempore did all that he properly could to call the attention of the Senate to the character of the resolution, but without avail. The clerk read it, but only Mr. Allen, Mr. Mason, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Pettigrew seemed to hear.

ALL OTHERS APPEARED TO BE UNCONSCIOUS.

During the routine of the morning hour Mr. Allen arose at his desk at the south end of the chamber, and said:

"Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following resolution be adopted: A page carried the slip of paper to the clerk's desk as Mr. Frye mechanically repeated with the necessary changes, the words of the Senator from Nebraska. Then the harsh, hard, voice of the clerk rang out loud and clear as he read the Allen resolution, which follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States of America extends its sympathy to the people of the South African Republic in their heroic struggle for liberty and self-government, and believes it to be the duty of the Government of the United States of America to offer mediation to the end that further bloodshed may be averted and honorable peace may be concluded between the belligerent governments."

The President pro tempore asked, in a significant way, if there was objection. Senator Allison was writing a letter, and Senator Chandler was looking over the speech which he was preparing to deliver. Many Senators were resting, writing, or conversing. Only Allen, Mason, Pettigrew, and Hale appeared to be alive to the fact that an important resolution was pending—that a resolution was about to be adopted. If discovered, would be promptly buried.

Mr. Frye said dependently "if there be no objection the resolution will be adopted." Then arose a long pause. The Senate slept.

There being no objection, the resolution was passed. As the announcement of this fact was made, Senator Pettigrew of Alabama, the oldest man in the Senate, recovered consciousness. Rising ponderously at his desk, he said: "Mr. President, I should like to have had something to say on that resolution."

Senator Allen was laughing. The President pro tempore rudely awakened the Senate by saying: "The Chair asks unanimous consent that the resolution be reconsidered." Mr. Allen said he would not object.

The resolution was again put before the Senate, and Mr. Allison moved that it be allowed to go over under this rule. This disposition was made of the resolution.

SALARIES OF JUSTICES.

A Hearing on the Bill to Provide for an Increase.

The subcommittee on Judiciary of the House District Committee, gave a hearing this morning on the bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the courts of the District of Columbia. Ross Perry, John Jay Edson, and Judges Bradley, Morris, and Peck, appeared before the committee and made statements in behalf of the bill. The claim was made that the present salaries of Justices was insufficient, and not in keeping with the dignity of the position. The subcommittee seemed much impressed with the arguments made by the delegation.

BURIED AT ARLINGTON.

The Funeral Services Over the Remains of Lieutenant Taylor.

The remains of Lieut. Edward Taylor, of the Twelfth Infantry, were buried at Arlington Cemetery at 11 o'clock this morning. Lieut. Taylor was from St. Louis, Mo., and was killed by a railroad train in the Philippines while crossing a trestle in pursuit of insurgents.

His widow and a number of friends of the deceased were present at the services at Arlington. The burial was a simple one, and the service was a short prayer and a volley fired over the grave by a detachment of cavalry from Fort Myer.

A BOY AS A DETECTIVE.

He Secures Convicting Evidence in an Arson Case.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 10.—William Williams, nineteen years old, has been convicted of arson for starting a fire which destroyed a dwelling and barn at Frivertburg and nearly caused the burning of Kiefer's Hotel. The main point in the evidence against him was that he was the first to discover each of the fires.

A boy detective, put in a cell at the jail with him, and who told Williams of all sorts of crimes he himself had committed, helped Williams to tell stories about his own actions.

FOUND DRIPPING WITH WATER.

The Police Believe Miss Helft Attempted Suicide.

Anna E. Helft, twenty-four years of age, lives with her brother George D. Helft, a fireman attached to No. 7 engine company, and two sisters at 712 Q Street northwest, was found early this morning at the Arsenal Grounds.

Her clothing was wet as if she had just emerged from the river. Hospital Steward McWayne, who observed her, called the police, and the young woman was taken to No. 1 Police Station.

The circumstances surrounding Miss Helft led to the belief that she had attempted to commit suicide. After her clothing was dried she was taken home.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

February 11 and 12, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

North & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia.

DISCUSSED BY CHANDLER

Debate on the Financial Bill Resumed in the Senate.

An Appeal for the Double Standard. The Republican Party Pledged to Bimetallism—The Declaration in Favor of Gold Unwise—A Protest Against a Grievous Wrong.

The Financial bill was taken up in the Senate today, and Mr. Chandler made a speech in opposition to it. He characterized it as a defiance of the Republican platform of 1896, and as unequalled gold monometallism and said that to advocate or submit to it (without adequate recognition of the desire and determination of the American people for the remonetization of silver) would be an abandonment of Republican principles.

"The Republican party," he declared, "pledged to bimetallism. The declaration of the bill in favor of gold is unwise, both in a business and political sense. There is no need of this law. Let us reiterate the law of 1893, and not enact gold monometallism in violation of the pledges of the Republican party. Let the convention, to be held in June next, decide that question."

"The question of gold monometallism is a moral one. Prof. Suez says that the interest of humanity demands bimetallism. If the words 'a crime against humanity' are objection to, I will only say that gold monometallism is a wrong to humanity. Less than one-seventh of the people of the world prefer the gold standard and this small proportion possesses three-sevenths of the monetary gold."

"The cruel treatment inflicted upon India should awaken the continued efforts of bimetallists the world over. The United States should be no party to the crime against the people of India, who have no self-government and cannot resist the cruelty with which the gold class is now treating them."

"It is with sincere regret that I differ so radically from my political associates in this body. But my convictions of duty will not allow me to do otherwise. I have not abandoned the faith of the fathers. I stand upon the ancient ways. I want the double standard. So do 1,500,000,000 of the people of this world of gold, while only 250,000,000 want the single standard."

"We want the real money of the world to be eight billions of dollars in coin. They want it to be only four billions of dollars. The difference is not in justice, injury, suffering, and distress to millions of God's poor people the world over; while the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of their helpless victims."

"The Republican party ought not to do any such grievous wrong. I entreat its leaders not to burden us with gold monometallism, but to renew in night language our oft-repeated pledges to remonetize silver."

Senators Money and Chilton also spoke in opposition to the bill.

COLONEL BRYAN IN THE CITY.

The Democratic Leader Returns From His Eastern Trip.

Col. W. J. Bryan returned to this city this morning from the East, arriving at 8 o'clock. He went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where later he said he was too tired to talk politics.

Mr. Bryan said that he would meet Senator Jones and several of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen this afternoon for a conference.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

The President Considering the Philippine Appointments.

The President is considering the appointment of other members of the new Philippine Commission, of which Judge Taft is the chairman. It is practically settled that Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Worcester will be reappointed.

The name of Senator McLaughlin has been mentioned as a member of the Commission from the South, and this morning a hint was dropped by Senator Dewey that a prominent Republican of New York might be available as the fifth member of the Commission. It was understood also that Representative McCall of Massachusetts would like to have former Representative Wolcott from his State named on the Commission.

A CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

The Appointment of Commander Wainwright Causes Transfer.

The assignment of Commander Wainwright of Washington, to succeed Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will result in Commanders Charles T. Hutchins, George H. Kearney, and Royal R. Ingelsoll being transferred from the Academy to other stations.

COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT IS THE JUNIOR IN RANK OF THE OTHER THREE COMMANDERS, AND WILL BE PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL.

Three new officers will be assigned in a few days to succeed the commanders who will be sent to other stations.

THE PRESIDENT THANKED.

A Resolution Adopted by Hancock Regiment, N. Y. C.

At a regular meeting last night of the Hancock Regiment, No. 1, Department of the Potomac, Union Veterans' Unit, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks and express our deep sense of gratitude to Commander and President William McKinley for his prompt action in modifying the Civil Service Commission rules, in a recent order, relating to the restoration, reappointment, and promotion of veterans of the war.

Resolved, That the colonel and adjutant of this regiment be authorized and directed to forward a copy of this resolution to President McKinley, also furnish copies to the press for publication.

LEHMAN'S TERRIBLE FALL.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 10.—Charles Lehman met with a fatal accident at the Eureka state quarry, about two miles from Slatington, yesterday afternoon. He was the bell boy, and signaled the engineer when to start the hoist. He occupied a shanty. In some manner one of the ropes of the hoist broke and caught the shanty, throwing it into the quarry. Lehman was thrown to a ledge a distance of about twenty feet, from which he rolled into the quarry, 215 feet below. It is believed that Lehman was dead before he reached the bottom of the quarry, as his head struck a beam on the ledge.

TURN VIA BALTIMORE AND RETURN—\$1.25.

Tickets on Saturday and Sunday, February 10 and 11, good to return until Monday, February 12.

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